





# The Avalanche

SALLING, HANSON & CO., PUBLISHERS.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## HER SYSTEM.

There lived, in days not very long ago by—  
I could not tell you where, if I should try—  
A lady, who was worthy, kind and good,  
And all domestic arts well understood.  
Her cooking, always laughing to the last,  
She took great pride in doing, from her waist;  
She'd set a dinner fit for any king,  
From ham and eggs, or some such simple thing;  
She had a way, peculiarly her own,  
Of always doing well what she set down;  
She took great pride in always being neat,  
As well as spreading soothsome words to eat.  
Her favorite hobby, all through life, had been  
To keep her house as shining as a pin.  
"A very model," she at length was termed,  
And all her ways were patterned, taught and learned.

"A place for everything," she'd say with grace,  
And everything exactly in its place.  
But all in vain her systematic plan,  
Since she was wedded to a careless man;  
Heedless of his wife, with hands soiling faces,  
That he forever things had in places,  
The only trouble being, that he forgot  
And he'd get angry at her every spot.  
He'd scold her better-skinner, here and there,  
And leave his traps a lying everywhere.

At length she hit upon a happy plan  
By which she thought to cure a careless man;  
She kept a bag of most capacious size,  
Hung in a certain spot, hid from his eyes,  
And in it dropped his little odds and ends,  
As he would toss them to the careless winds.  
And though, perhaps, at some convenient time,  
She'd empty out, and wash him out of crime,  
But he, more cunning than she'd ever thought,  
Had watched the woman well, till he found out  
Where she, as stealthily as any cat,  
Had carried off and hidden this or that.

Alas! said he, "this system suits me well;  
I'm not to be troubled with a single cell,  
For here's my bag, I'm sure, to keep it safe,  
For here I find my little odds and ends."

And any article he chanced to lack,  
He'd go and get it from out the sack.  
The upshot of her system, we are told,  
Was, being left with just the bag to hold.

## SAL LAYTON'S APPLE-CUT.

"They don't have apple-cuts now-a-days, like 'way did twenty years or so ago," said the Sheriff, as he peeled a big greening with his jack-knife and threw the peeling on the stove.  
"Apple-cuts," said Uncle Ira. "They don't have apple-cuts nor anything else sensible these days. If the young-fellows that runs things now can only cook a fur cap on their heads and get a suit of plaid clothes, they're happy, and don't care for such things as apple-cuts. Unless it's the juice of the apple," continued Uncle Ira, after a pause. "And that cuts some of 'em up pretty bad, oftener than a good for 'em."

"We usy be bully good times to them apple-cuts, Sheriff," said the Old Squire. "Dance all night, sure, and half the next day if the fiddler held out."  
"I guess I never told you about Sal Layton's apple-cut, did I?" asked the Sheriff, dropping the core of his apple in the sleepy dog Caesar's ear.

"Humph!" granted Uncle Ira. "Heard you tell it more's a hundred times, and you've told it so much that I'm blamed if I don't think you believe it yourself."

"That story's a cast-iron fact," said the Sheriff, "and too good to be lost. I'll tell it again."

"If there wasn't snap in the boys of twenty-five years ago, this court don't know itself," the Sheriff went on. "We never calculated to get left when there was any fun going on, and if we did you can make up your mind that on that day the thermometer was very low. We were always ready for a fight or a dance or a singing-school, and came out particular strong on protracted meetings. There was a dance about every night from the time cold weather set in until the canal opened in the spring, and we used to make the Pike county woods just howl. There was a family named Layton lived up in the hills back o' Lackawack. The old man had pried a piece of ground out from under the stones that protected the soil in that garden spot of the township, and stuck a shanty in one corner of it. The house was founded on a rock. That rock, I believe as much as can be, had an outcropping in China. Owing to this rock, Layton had to build his cellar about forty rods away, by scooping a hole in a side hill and putting a door of hemlock slats to it.

"Sal Layton was a nice girl. She was the old man's only daughter, and could cook a slapjack or butcher a pig with skill and grace. Sal had a big gawk of a fellow by the name of Rubie Calkins. He was terrible mussy—one of these lick-my-weight-in-wildcats sort of fellows who always want to clean out bar-rooms whenever they get outside of three drinks of court-week whisky. I had a side partner named Reeves—Ski Reeves. He was a team. He never walked his shoes off to get where there was a fight, but if he thought one would be likely to come his way he'd wait all day for it.

"There was a ball at the Narrows one night. Sal was there with Rubie, and Sid had had our girls. Rubie afforded himself with the best bar the place had, and as usual, swore he would never be happy until he had cleaned out every man in the bar-room. Well, the upshot of it was that Sid had to drop him out of the window. This made a little hard feeling between Rubie and Sid, and when Sal made up her mind to give an apple-cut, a few weeks afterward, Sid didn't get any invite, and neither did I.

"Sal had been dying to give an apple-cut for a long time, but the trouble was, the only orchard on the old man's place was a wild gooseberry bush, and there were no apples in the old man's cellar. He raised some potatoes and a little buckwheat and managed to fatten a pig every fall, but how they could give an apple-cut on such products of the soil was something that neither Sal nor the old folks could wrestle with and get the

upper-holt. But one lucky day Sal's dad was over to the Falls, and who should be there but some Jerseyman who had a bag of apples that he was willing to trade for buckwheat. If Bobby Layton didn't freeze to that bag, then a snapping turtle won't snap. He took it home and put it in his side-hill cellar, and the invitations were given for the apple-cut. As I remarked, Sid and myself got the grand go-by. But we kept mum.

"About three miles from Sal's there lived a couple of girls that Sid and I used to go and see once in a while. About a week before Sal's dad got the apples, these girls had a quilting bee, and didn't invite Sal. So Sal got back at them by inviting them in the apple-cut. Sid and I went up to see the girls one night, and we made it up to have a little apple-cut of our own. Their old man didn't have any apples, either. Apples were scarce that winter than scales on a catfish, anyhow. So we fellows agreed to skrimish around and get the fruit for our rival festivity. We concluded to have our party on the same night that Sal had hers, and the night before the apple-cut, Sid and I hitched up to a sled and took a ride. We didn't have much trouble in getting all the apples we wanted, and we had a roaring old time on our apple-cut.

"The next day I met one of the fellows who had been to Sal's party.

"Well," says I, "how'd you enjoy yourselves last night?"

"We lusted up in a fight," he says.

"Fight!" I says. "How's that?"

"Well," says he, "after we all got to Sal's and had sot there a spell, talkin' an' laughin', Sal says to the old man:

"Pop," says she, "I guess ye better go an' fetch in the apples an' we'll get to business. Oh, wait till ye see them pippins," says she. "They're good 'uns, an' they're plenty on 'em," says she.

"So Bobby goes out an' fetches in the bag. Sal had got a big tub an' sot it in the middle of the floor to put the apples in. Bobby come a luggin' the bag in on his shoulder, an' we all piled around the tub to see the pippins. The old man ontied the bag an' dumped her. May-I hope to die, et Bobby didn't dump that tub full o' turnips! Two bushels o' thunderin' big flat turnips, an' not the smell of a pippin!"

"I had to lay down in the road and laugh," said the Sheriff.

"Turnips," I says, after a spell.

"Not turnips?"

"Y-a-a-s," turnips," snorted the fellow.

"An' that wa'n't the fun of the thing. You know Stub Wagner was there, an' it's only a month ago that he was ketchin' comin' out o' Decker's pasture with one o' Decker's sheep. Well, when the turnips was tumbled in the tub, Stub looked at her old man, an' the old man looked at Sal. If an earth-maker had a hole in that place they couldn't a looked scarier. Nobody said a word for about a minute. Then Bobby woke up.

"I kin lick the hide out'n any sheep thief as has gone an' busted this apple-cut!" he hollered.

"The old man didn't have no more reference to Stub Wagner than he did to the man in the moon, but Stub peeled hisself an' howled."

"I wouldn't let my own father call me a sheep thief!" he yelled. "An' no bushwhacker as tries to put turnips on me for pippins kin do it an' not fight!"

"He swep the old man around that kitchen like a house-fire before we could get him loose. Rubie Calkins chuckled. Stub out through a window, and I got out o' the back door an' clum on the fence. In less'n two minutes the party was flim' out o' that shanty an' makin' fur hum. Sal's apple-cut were busted, an' if I ever find out who done it I'll make 'em sweat!"

"Well, sir," said the Sheriff, "do you know that Sal always kind o' thought that Sid and I played that on her? But nobody ever found out who did take the apples, and I believe my mother is wondering to this day who in the world ever carried off that bag of nice white turnips she had out in the woodshed."

## A COW WITH A HISTORY.

"I have seen somewhere a statement that a cow was sold at auction in this country, some years ago, for \$40,000. Is this so, and if so, in what did her value consist? Please tell a daughter something about it if you can."

The statement is true. The cow was a famous short-horn owned by Samuel Campbell, a wealthy stock-raiser and manufacturer, residing at New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y. About one hundred animals at this sale brought over \$300,000. This particular cow was bid off by the agent of a rich Englishman for breeding purposes. After buying her the new owner came to the conclusion that

he had paid too dear for the whistle, and instructed his agent, instead of sending her to England, to sell her in this country at the best attainable price. After a little the agent found a customer by knocking off exactly \$10,000. The new owner—a gentleman residing at Fordham, N. Y.—we think—kelt the cow until she dropped a calf, whereupon she was taken sick with milk fever, or something like it, and died. Her value consisted in her pedigree rather than in any wonderful aptitude as a milk producer or butter maker, or to put it in mercantile phrase, her value consisted in what she brought her owner—and to the last two owners that wasn't much, unless in the way of valuable experience.—Philadelphia Press.

"So you married old Heavypenny's eldest, I hear," said the friend. "Yes," said young Infort, "I have." "Good match?" asked the friend. "I guess so," sighed the bridegroom, wearily, "heaps of brimstone in it." And the years go by.—Hawkey-Eye.

## THE SOCIETY REPORTER.

His Sad Experience in Brooklyn.

"Well, how did you get along at the party last night?" asked the city editor of the Brooklyn Eagle of a new reporter whom he had engaged the day before, and whom he had sent to write up a social occasion.

"Not very well," responded the new reporter, gloomily. "I don't think Brooklyn society is the top-notch racket anyhow."

"What's the matter?" demanded the city editor; "didn't they use you well?"

"I can't say they did," rejoined the new reporter. "Now, I went up there last night and waded right into the fun. I asked for the Chairman of the party, and told him we were laying out to swell their heads in to-day's issue, and he'd better skip in and introduce me to some of the high-lights if he calculated to have his name mentioned in the report."

"What did he say to that?" asked the city editor, with a calm gleam in his eyes.

"He wanted to know who sent me. I told him the main guy of this literary bank had fired me in there, and that when I'd got through shaking a leg I'd like some facts about the lay-out. If he couldn't give 'em, I told him, he'd better get the secretary to heel up pretty lively, or I'd give the whole outfit a deal in the paper that would make him think every hair on his head a band of music, and all playing different tunes."

"And what did he say to that?" inquired the city editor, the gleam deepening ominously.

"Oh! he was a friend to the Eagle, and would do what he could for me. I told him he'd better hop right at it, and first I wanted to meet the gals. If he calculated to hold the friendship of the Eagle, I said, he didn't want to waste much funny business before he had me bumping around in the mazy. He said if I'd go up stairs and take off my hat and overcoat, he'd see me later."

"Did you do it?" asked the city editor, in a constrained tone.

"No, I said I wanted some grub first. So he took me down in the front kitchen, and asked me if I liked boned turkey. I told him I'd take a leg and some of the breast. What do you think he gave me? Head-cheese! If he didn't you can lick me. I couldn't eat that, and so I asked him for a glass of beer and a cheese-sandwich. He said he had some wine, so I drank a bottle and put a couple in my pockets."

"What did you do then?" interrogated the city editor, fingering a length of gas-pipe.

"I went up to the parlor, and he said I'd better take a description of the scene before I danced, and he gave me the names. Here they are: Mary Monroe, red frock, white sack, and hair bunched; Emma Latrobe, yellow dress and high-heeled slippers; Marion Willoughby, some kind of thin stuff white, and tied up with blue tape, and hair frizzled; Jennie Marchmont, black clothes and a feather in her hair; Ella Westford, red suit flat in front and stuck out behind; Pauline Tresley—I tell you, boss, she was a daisy. Bigger'n a tub and dressed to the brim. She had on a velvet outfit, a mile long, and sixteen rows of teeth on her gloves. Her hair was a dead yellow tied up like a bun, and had a lot of vegetables in it. Florence Ross, green dress, flipped with velvet and hoisted up at the side with a white check-rein; Vinnie Hummersly, white network with red streaks, walked with a limp, and hair frescoed. That's all I got. There was a lot of old pelicans there, but I knew you didn't care for them, and, as for the men, I told 'em I would cost 'em a dollar apiece to get in, and as they wouldn't put up I shaved 'em. I can state that they were a cheap lot, who don't know any more about society than a pig does of politics, and I'll teach 'em a lesson. And, I say, we'd better give the Chairman a rub. He didn't introduce me to a solitary hen, better say that he hasn't paid his gas bill for seven months, and that day before yesterday his accounts were found short. What do you think?"

"Get any more about the party?" demanded the city editor, rising slowly.

"Nothing, only that the grub wasn't fit to eat, though furnished by that popular caterer, Mr. Traphagen."

I told him I'd give him a puff. You might say, too, that the whole party was a grand failure on account of the villainous treatment to which our new society reporter was subjected when he was asked for a handful of cigars. Say, what have you got for me to do to-night?"

"Not a thing!" yelled the city editor, as he brought the gas-pipe across the new reporter's ear.

"You infernal reptile, don't you know that was one of the best houses in town and the affair one of the finest of the season?"

"I'm going back to St. Paul," groaned the new reporter, as he fell down stairs. "If that's Brooklyn society, I'm going where they have some style," and he struck off toward the Northwest largely aloof.

## NUMMATION.

The silver dollars came into circulation in 1794. None were coined from 1804 to 1836. The 1804 dollars are the rarest. All the dollars issued between 1850 and 1880 are considered very valuable, and those of 1851 and 1852 are worth \$50 apiece. Only six of 1804 dollars were struck off. Mr. Adams paid \$500 for the one in his possession. The 1836 dollar differs from those of other years, being stamped with large eagles surrounded by stars. There is no silver half-dollar of the year 1804 in circulation which does not bear a figure 5 stamped over the 4. There were three sets of what is known as the "Barber dollar," coined in 1871, and of these three Mr. Adams has one, for which he paid \$100. This style of dollar differs

considerably from the other dollar issued that year, the goddess on it being raised and facing the left, instead of the right, as she does on the others, and the emblem on the reverse side is quite unlike anything on the dollars now in circulation. This is one of the rarest of American coins, and is highly prized by its owner.

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

An Article That Will Make the Bald and Gray Rejoice.

(From the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

Of all the compounds which the chemist's art have given to the world, for hundreds of years, for the purpose of restoring the hair to its natural growth and color, not one has been perfect. Many of the hair dressings of the day are excellent, but the great mass of the stuff sold for promoting the growth and bringing back the original color are more pernicious, while not a few are positively pernicious in their effects upon the scalp and the structure of the hair. All hair dyes are well known to chemists as more or less poisonous, because the change in color is artificial and does not depend upon a restoration of the functions of the scalp to their natural health and vigor. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article has been discovered, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but is after the best refined article has been chemically treated, and completely deodorized, that it is in proper condition for the toilette and receives the names of Carboline. It was in far-off Russia that the effects of petroleum upon the hair were first observed; a Government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed serf of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-smeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was, in a few months, a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in perfecting Carboline, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous eau de Cologne. The experiments with the deodorized liquid, on the human hair and skin, were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and the hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, all cutaneous diseases of the skin and scalp are rapidly and permanently healed, and the liquid, so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots of the hair at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by some mysterious operation of nature, the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light-brown color to the hair, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice. The name Carboline has been given to the article.

## THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The New York Spirit of the Times has been appealed to to settle numerous election bills, which it has been unable to do up to this time, owing to discrepancies in the various political Almanacs. For that reason, as the paper says in its last issue, "we determined to address the several Secretaries of State ourselves and publish a correct table when the full returns were received. These are now on the way, the only just method of ascertaining the vote or plurality in a State in a Presidential election, we have in all cases and the highest vote in that State for either the Republican or Democratic ticket, or in Virginia the Federal and Confederate tickets are added together, and in Maine the Fusion ticket is credited to Hancock." The complete table is as follows:

State.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Alabama	56,213	51,183
Arkansas	41,578	50,180
California	89,949	80,183
Colorado	24,450	24,183
Connecticut	10,703	64,117
Delaware	14,108	16,181
Florida	23,631	20,025
Georgia	85,048	101,921
Idaho	8,107	27,331
Illinois	232,161	225,258
Indiana	121,610	121,610
Iowa	100,000	100,000
Kansas	100,000	100,000
Kentucky	100,000	100,000
Louisiana	100,000	100,000
Maine	74,029	65,171
Maryland	100,000	100,000
Massachusetts	165,301	112,010
Michigan	188,120	101,301
Minnesota	100,000	100,000
Mississippi	54,854	75,750
Missouri	124,507	26,625
Montana	100,000	100,000
Nebraska	100,000	100,000
Nevada	100,000	100,000
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000
New Jersey	100,000	100,000
New York	100,000	100,000
North Carolina	100,000	100,000
Ohio	100,000	100,000
Oregon	100,000	100,000
Pennsylvania	100,000	100,000
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000
South Carolina	100,000	100,000
Tennessee	100,000	100,000
Texas	100,000	100,000
Vermont	100,000	100,000
Virginia	100,000	100,000
Washington	100,000	100,000
Wisconsin	100,000	100,000
Totals	4,440,726	4,440,726
Garfield's plurality	1,143,000	3,322

## DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Intelligent men who are disposed to act with national parties from conscientious motives ought not to omit, a review of the career of the late Congress, which was Democratic in both houses. They will search the record in vain for any useful legislation that will compensate for the cost of three sessions of Congress or justify the Democratic pretensions to capacity for lawmaking. But they will find it replete with lost opportunities and deliberate neglect of the demands of the people. The Democrats were not embarrassed in any respect by the Republican administration, which disposed its veto on cases where the integrity or credit of the Government was concerned—such as the proposed repeal of the national election laws and the enactment of an unfair funding law, intended rather as a blow to the national bank system than as a relief to the Government. The responsibility for the succession of failures, therefore,

## ISOLATION.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

running the Government, two agreements upon a practical scheme for refunding the bonds bearing a high rate of interest and subject to call, and the passage of an apportionment bill under the new census were, in their order, the essential steps in the policy of the Democrats for the purpose of securing the Government for their own use. But a successful disposition of the measures named would have required the Forty-sixth Congress of a deliberate neglect of public interests. Instead of proceeding in proper sequence to the consideration of these legislative projects, the session was opened with a desperate effort by the Democrats to secure a partisan advantage by the adoption of an unfair rule for counting the electoral vote. The Democratic leaders were not able to secure the presence of their own majority in itself a grievous disregard of the public trust which had been reposed in them, and hence they blocked legislation for a considerable time by insisting upon a partisan plan which they could not carry out. Meanwhile the Senate was condemned to idleness, and the country was agitated by the prospect of a disputed count of the electoral vote. It was known that the time of Congress was limited, and yet it was not till after the holiday vacation that the Funding bill was brought fairly to consideration, and then in such a shape as to alarm the monetary institutions of the country. So stubborn was the Democratic purpose to make fair play for the money market, that the measure was dragged out to the very end of the session rather than to abandon the coercive feature it contained. When it had passed the two houses with the help of tricks and deceptions the President vetoed it in time to give an opportunity for the passage of a bill identical in every respect except in its assent upon the national banking system and its implied dependence upon the Government credit; but the Democrats in Congress had no real desire to save the Government money unless they could at the same time work out a spite they carried over for their late defeat, and hence they contemptuously refused to give refunding any further consideration, and adjourned without passing a single measure of public value.

## THE EDITOR AND THE TRAMP.

Mr. M. H. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is well known as an original and versatile journalist, and a politician of great independence and some eccentricities; but it is not generally known that he is the humorist par excellence of the West. One day a fellow applied to Mr. Halstead for other work or a temporary loan of money. His application being declined, he undertook to enforce it by threatening suicide. He said he would walk out to the center of the Covington bridge, jump off, and drown himself.

"Well, now, that's a good thought," said Halstead. "I'd go right down and do that; it will relieve you and me of a great responsibility for your future support. Go right off and do it while you are in the notion."

## THE FELLOW STRUCK UP.

The fellow struck up in the direction of the bridge. Presently Mr. Halstead rushed after him and called him to stop. The fellow evidently thought he had won his point. "Stop! stop now! Don't do that," continued Mr. H. "It won't be safe; try some other plan. Come to think of it, the last two fellows who tried that were both got out alive."

## HE POINED UP.

Even the poor imbecile has a logic of his own. When he returned to his domicile in the hours of the morning

the words which greeted him were not those of tender solicitude, hoping that he had enjoyed himself with his friends, but rather words of somewhat severe personal criticism. She looked at him for a moment, as he attempted to explain that the minister's meeting had not adjourned as early as he had hoped, and then said, with withering scorn, "John, you are intoxicated." Seeing that he was discovered, he threw off all disguise and replied, "Well, Maria, I did the best I could; and, if you had taken as much wine as I did, you would be a good deal more intoxicated than I am."

## SOUTHERN POLITICS.

(Washington Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.)

Ex-Congressman W. A. Smith, of North Carolina, is in the city. A conversation with him naturally turned upon the late dramatic scene in the Senate and Gen. Mahone's present position, and its effects upon the future politics of the South were freely discussed by the genial North Carolinian.

"What effect," was asked, "will Mr. Mahone's movement have on the Bourbon element in Southern politics? Will there be a break?"

"I cannot speak for the Bourbons of other Southern States, but for those of North Carolina I can say that the only effect will be to intensify their hatred for Mahone and all of those who choose to think and act as he has done. The Bourbons, as he exists in North Carolina, can only be reformed by death. He is like the fool of whom Solomon speaks, who, even though brayed in a mortar, would be none the less a fool. Give the Bourbons of North Carolina all of the laws, and permit him to dispense the patronage of the General Government, and he will be one of the wisest and pleasantest persons in the world, but he will not show any sign of gratitude. He accepts this as his right—the inherited right to rule."

"Is there a Democrat in North Carolina who could carry the State as Mahone carried Virginia, that is, by avowing himself a Liberal, or, in other words, an enemy of Bourbonism?"

"There is only one."

"Who is he?"

"Senator Matt Ransom."

"Why do you think Ransom could do this?"

"Because he is so well beloved all over the State that he could carry off enough Democrats to carry the State for any ticket that he might lead. But we do not need such a man. We need Republicans enough to carry the old North State, without winking or blinking, plain, honest, stalwart Republicans, Garfield, Blaine, Grant and Conkling men, who, if properly encouraged and given a clear field and a fair fight, will make North Carolina as reliable a Republican State as any of those which cast their electoral votes for Garfield and Arthur."

"What do you mean by encouragement?"

"To give every office, from the lowest to the highest, to the Republicans alone, and to give to North Carolina her full share of the patronage of the Government."

"Has not this been the policy of the administration which have gone before?"

"No, sir; not all of them. Mr. Hayes, for instance, distributed as far as a party in North Carolina. Had it been for this policy, we would have carried the State for Garfield. By adopting a policy which showed that he thought we were not as good as Democrats, he discouraged the Republicans, and caused many of them to desert the camp. They couldn't see any use or fight when their political enemies were sure to be rewarded with the honors and spoils in any event."

"How do you like the policy of the present administration as far as it has developed?"

"We have not seen enough of it to judge, but we have every reason to believe that it will be a stalwart, straightforward one, and all that we desire."

"Do you, as a Southern Republican, think Mahone ought to be encouraged by the administration?"

"I certainly do. He has had a hard fight in the past, and will have a harder one in the future, and therefore it should be the policy of all friends of freedom and fair play to hold up his hands, and in every legitimate way give him and the true men who back him all the moral and material support that they can command."

"How are you Republicans treated in North Carolina? Any social ostracism or bulldozing?"

"None at all now. There are 60,000 white Republicans in the State, and they are the equals of the Democrats in wealth, intelligence and social standing. So, you see, as a matter of policy, they treat us well."

"How do they treat the black Republicans?"

"The better class of white people treat them as well as they are treated anywhere, and the Democracy have been particularly sweet on them lately, their evident intention being to fill the Democratic ranks, which have been depleted by white deserters, with black recruits. They love the darky when he votes with them, otherwise not."

## DANGERS OF A FREE PRESS.

A Little Old City Boy, whose father gave him a printing press the other day, has already discovered the dangers and pitfalls which surround the path of the printer. He set up and printed a little gilt-edged card, with the warning phrase, "Point! look out!" By some means this card became fastened to his sister's hat, and hung just above her left ear, where he who can read, and when she went down street there was a grim extending clear from Pearl avenue to the Exchange; and that night the boy, trained on his printing press for a yellow dog and a logan.—Old City Derrick.

## NEW YORK REBUILT.



NEWS IN BRIEF.

FOREIGN.

The cable announces the death of Oscar de Lafayette, grandson of Gen. Lafayette, the French soldier whose name will be preserved for all time by America on account of the gallant service he rendered in the war for American independence. Oscar de Lafayette was born in Paris in 1816, passed through the military school and served in Algeria. After the Napoleonic coup d'etat, he resigned and has since lived in comparative retirement. His only official position at the time of his death being that of a Senator of France. He had been named by President Grevy as one of the representatives of the French Republic at the forthcoming celebration of the centennial of the surrender of Yorktown.

It is hard to tell where the Lomb business will stop, now that it has once begun. A large party exploded at the door of the Carmelite church in Madrid, Spain, damaging the edifice considerably.

Turkey is evidently nervous on the subject of the Greek question, as the Sultan has applied for the assistance of a contingent of Egyptian troops in the event of war.

The remains of the late Czar of Russia have been deposited in their final resting-place, the imperial vault in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, St. Petersburg.

On the day of peace was signed Pothefstroom was surrendered to the Boers after a hard fight, in which eighteen British soldiers were killed and ninety wounded. The Boers captured two guns and 8,000 pounds of ammunition.

The Swiss Government has directed the police to strictly inquire into the movements of Russian refugees to Geneva immediately before the Czar's assassination, and send to Bern the originals of any telegrams sent or received by them about that time.

The Pope has been warned by a lady that the day and hour of his murder, and that of Cardinal Pothefstroom, have been fixed upon.

The Czar of Russia has ordered a ukase to be prepared convening a commission to discuss the question of representation of the people on state questions.

The contest for the Ashley belt, between Weston and Howell, will take place in England, commencing June 20.

A seven-story warehouse in Manchester, England, filled with stores belonging to John Haslam & Co., was destroyed by fire. One man was killed and two dangerously injured. The loss is estimated at about \$400,000.

The page of the Czar of Russia has been arrested on suspicion of having secretly served the Russian cause, and is being held by the British Government.

John Prescott Knight, the English portrait painter, is dead.

Admiral G. G. Patey, who represented the British Government in the Transvaal crisis of the Transvaal, during our late civil war, is dead.

Alfords took place between partisans of the Albanian League and the Turkish inhabitants of two Albanian villages. Many were killed and wounded.

Verpelt, the Austrian explorer, is dead.

A motion to appoint a committee to consider the decimal system of coinage was rejected by the British House of Commons.

Dr. Heinrich Windward, a German revolutionary, is dead.

Gen. Skobeleff has been recalled because he asked permission to occupy the oasis south of Egypt, to reach which he would have had to cross Russian territory. In the present condition of affairs in Russia the Czar did not desire to embroil himself abroad.

Supreme Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, rendered a decision in the national bank tax suit, in which it held that the State of New York had no authority to levy taxes on national bank stock, on the ground that the State law providing for the assessment was in conflict with the laws of the United States.

During the eight months ending Feb. 28, 77,416 persons left Canada for their homes in this country. The Canadian Government is alarmed at the exodus.

Delegate-elect Campbell of Utah has addressed a letter to President Garfield on the subject of politics. He says he would not in view of the light vote he received, claim the seat in Congress were it not for the fact that his only opponent is an avowed and avowed opponent of the President.

The residents of New York are making an advance of 50 cents all round in their pay. The dead bodies were found in the basement of M. H. Birge & Son's wallpaper factory in Buffalo, which was burned last December.

Official prohibition is finally given to announce the fact that it has been decided by the Cabinet not to call an extra session. This decision is subject to the reservation that, if circumstances shall seem to make it necessary, Congress may be convened in the early fall, but there will be no summer session.

Secretary Kirkwood has issued an order suspending competitive examinations in his department.

The difference between the position of the Roadbuilders and their opponents in Virginia on the debt question, says a Washington correspondent, has been made more prominent by the contest in the Senate, is about as follows: McCullough's (the Debt-payers) bill fixed at \$200,000,000, made the coupons receivable for taxes and other dues to the State, and the bonds non-taxable. If fixed the rate of interest at an average of 4 per cent. Hildreth's bill, which the Roadbuilders stand by, fixed the debt at least \$200,000,000, made the coupons not receivable for taxes made the bonds-taxable, and the rate of interest 3 per cent.

The proposed call of the bill "a law, without the consent of the State's creditors, on the ground that it was just to both the creditors and the State. The bill adjusts the bill creditors from the State debt the interest accumulated during the war and the reconstruction period. McCullough's bill includes this.

The Irving Hall Democratic of New York city, have disbanded after agreeing to the reorganization of the party recommended by the committee of 100.

In view of the discrepancies in the footings of the popular vote for President, as published in the various political returns, the *Spit of the Times* has obtained official returns from the Secretary of every State in the Union, and made a compilation of its own. In all cases the highest vote for any candidate is taken as the vote for President. In Virginia both the Fusion and Readjuster votes, and in Maine the Fusion vote, are added to Hancock. The result gives Garfield a plurality of 3,622.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Albany for the Central Tunnel railway, to run from the New York City Hall to the Grand Central depot.

Five distinct parties of railroad engineers have crossed the Rio Grande between Laredo and El Paso.

Hon. R. H. Langdon, of St. Paul, has been awarded a contract for constructing an extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road from Marion to Council Bluffs, a distance of 250 miles.

Gen. Despatin's French Opera-Troupe has achieved an artistic success at McVicker's.

Chicago, the papers of that city being this for a prize of the person of the company. The orchestra especially is commended as being the best ever heard in the city. This report for the present week has certainly never been exceeded. It includes "Carmen," the "Jocosa," "Faust," "L'Africaine," "Aida," "Romeo and Juliet," "Favorita," and "William Tell." Gus Williams in "A German Senator" at this house next week.

The Chicago Tribune compiles a report of the condition and prospects of the wheat and fruit crop of Indiana, based upon reports from every county in the State. While it appears certain that there will be a deficiency in the wheat yield as compared with the phenomenal crop of 1880, the outlook is on the whole far from discouraging while the fruit prospect is extremely flattering.

"Old Abe," the historic eagle carried throughout the entire War of the Rebellion by the Eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, is dead.

In the oleomargarine investigation at New York H. K. Thurler testified that he manufactures weekly about 2,500 tubs, of which he exports 70 per cent.

Denning, the new town at the junction of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads, is said to have already 8,000 inhabitants.

Under the order of the Pope, the Cardinal Vioar is endeavoring to stop the traffic in spurious relics. A circular has been issued stating that for thirty years no bodies have been taken from the thirteenth century.

Leading citizens of Chicago filled Central Music Hall, one evening last week, to discuss the project of commemorating the anniversary of the great fire by laying the corner-stone of a public library and art gallery. The deepest interest in the enterprise was manifested. The contributions required will be very large.

The coining of nickels has been suspended.

Superintendent Walling, of the New York Police, has been notified that Coleman, the Peiman said to be concerned in the plot to blow up the Lord Mayor of London, is on board the Australia. If it appears that the offense is extraditable Mr. Walling will have Coleman arrested.

The remains of Col. J. N. Ross, of Holmes, Mass., have been cremated at the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa.

The naval Board of Inquiry recommends that five officers and thirty-five men be detained for the Jeannette expedition.

Another remarkable case of abstinence from food is reported. Mrs. Henry Ingram, of Battle Creek, Mich., has neither eaten nor drunk anything since last October. When she feels hungry she takes a hot-toe bath, and is nourished by what is absorbed through the pores of her skin.

The Massachusetts House has defeated a bill to give municipal suffrage to women.

Judge Sullivan, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, rendered a decision in the suit of Birko against the bonanza firm of Flood, Mackey & Fair. The effect of the decision, if sustained, will be that the bonanza firm will have to pay Burke and other claimants between \$800,000 and \$900,000.

The New York House killed the bill limiting passenger fares on railroads to 2 cents a mile.

Reports from all parts of Ohio indicate a larger acreage of winter wheat in the State this year than last year. The crop is in healthy condition, and the recent snowfall will prove advantageous unless followed by frosts.

Judge Wallace, of the United States Court for the Northern District of New York, rendered a decision in the national bank tax suit, in which he held that the State of New York had no authority to levy taxes on national bank stock, on the ground that the State law providing for the assessment was in conflict with the laws of the United States.

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Gen. Despatin's French Opera-Troupe has achieved an artistic success at McVicker's.

In the telegraph consolidation, Jay Gould was granted two seats in the Western Union directory. The last two to give away were William H. Vanderbilt and Samuel H. Beeghly. Gould has now placed Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, Thomas P. Eckert and E. L. Ames on the board.

The Georgia Western railroad, to run from Atlanta to the coal fields of Alabama, is backed up by Hugh J. Jewett, of New York.

The treasury authorities at Washington have become convinced that, under existing laws, \$150,000,000 of maturing bonds may be practically refunded at 3 or 3 1/2 per cent, independently of the treasury board of the surplus revenue.

The Treasury Department will redeem all outstanding 5-per-cent. bonds of \$101,223 which mature May 21, 1891, at the rate of \$101.23 in full payment of each \$100 bond.

During the month of March 4,561,893 pieces, representing \$9,793,491, were coined at the Philadelphia mint.

The conference between Secretary Vioar, Assistant Secretary Upton, Comptroller Knox, Atty. Gen. McVay and the New York bankers, relative to the redemption of the maturing bonds, resulted in nothing of a definite character. No formal proposals were tendered.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

Floods in the Loup and Platte rivers in Nebraska caused immense damage to property, and it is feared considerable loss of life as well. Telegraphic communication with the flooded districts was cut off, and railway traffic seriously crippled by washouts and the loss of bridges.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

On the meeting of the Senate on Friday, March 25, Mr. Tilden called attention to the Secretary of War for a list of appointments, other than those in the army, made in his department since the last Congress, 1879, to March 4, 1881, and asked that the list be printed and distributed.

Mr. Dawkins called up his resolution for the election of Senate officers, the pending motion being that the Senate do now consider the resolution. The debate was continued until the first of December. The debate was interrupted frequently by motions to adjourn and to go into executive session. Mr. Dawkins called up his resolution for the election of Senate officers, the pending motion being that the Senate do now consider the resolution. The debate was continued until the first of December. The debate was interrupted frequently by motions to adjourn and to go into executive session.

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HAPPY FRIENDS.

Rev. F. M. Winburne, pastor M. E. Church, Mexico, Texas, writes as follows: Several months since, I received a supply of St. Jacobs Oil. Retaining two bottles, I distributed the rest among friends. It is a most excellent remedy for pains and aches of various kinds, especially neuralgia and rheumatic affections.

A IDEA FOR SIMPLE WEDDINGS.

In all ceremonies there is a great deal in fashion; and it occurs to us that, if a few people of consequence would set the fashion of simplicity in marriage ceremonies, they would be doing a great service to the community. In many memorable instances the higher classes have afforded a noble example by laying instructions that their funerals should take place without pomp or parade, and already we see the good results which have followed.

Births, deaths and marriages are three events in human life usually classified together, and which the statistician records, and the politician notes; but marriage is the only one of the three in which the chief actors are voluntary and conscious agents. Surely it is the most solemn act of man or woman, and properly considered, is little allied to pomp and festivity. Think what it is to assume, in a large measure, the responsibility of another's happiness and future well-being! And this is really what in marriage we may be said to do. Surely a solemn, impressive ceremony with simplicity of attire is more in harmony with the occasion than much pagantry and festivity.

(From the Clifton (Iowa) Herald.)

JAMES BUTLER, Esq., clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston, Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: The famous Old German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time.

SHOT WITH WATER.

Amusing incidents sometimes occur during the heat of an engagement, which cause even the fighters to pause and smile. During the fight between the Confederate ram Albatross and the Union vessels, the following incident happened, which illustrates the power of the imagination:

The ram had fired a shot, which ricocheted across our deck, carrying with it a stream of the cold water of the sound. An officer commanding a division heard the report, the whistle of the shot, standing with his back to the ram. The water, with considerable force, struck the gentleman on the back of the neck, running and trickling down his back. With a yell he threw up his hands, murmured, "My God! I'm shot!" and fainted dead away.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your spring work after a winter of idleness, and during that time of cleaning and strengthening to prevent an attack of rheumatism or other ailment, it is well to use one of the best of all remedies, St. Jacobs Oil. It is a most excellent remedy for pains and aches of various kinds, especially neuralgia and rheumatic affections.

Life is going fast; each day we are more actively leaving youth behind us. Yet men spend their lives in anticipations of something to be really happy at some period when they have time.

The present has the advantage over every other. It is our own. Past opportunities are gone, future ones are not yet come. We may lay in a stock of pleasures as we would a stock of luxuries, but if we defer the tasting of them too long, we shall find that both are soured by age. Let us enjoy to-day, for to-morrow may never dawn.

If You Feel Dependent.

and weary of life, do not give up; it is not trouble that causes such feelings, but disorder of the liver. When Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will invigorate, restore and thus bring you happiness once more.

A CELEBRATED GARDEN of forty-six acres, believed to be the largest in the world, is cultivated in the suburbs of London, and produces annually about 500,000 plants.

ELDER'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its efficacy. It cures Coughs, and even Consumption, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Bannock Property Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

For Rheumatism, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FENO PHOSPHATED ELIXIR OF KANSAS BARK, made by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Urethra Salt's CONDUIT POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them for the treatment of the urethra. It is a most excellent remedy for pains and aches of various kinds, especially neuralgia and rheumatic affections.

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A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY  
STRICTLY PURE.

ALLEN'S LUNG  
BALM

What the Doctors Say!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Lung Balm' in preference to any other remedy for coughs and croup." "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

DR. A. G. JONES, of St. Louis, Mo., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balm." "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

DR. J. B. TURNER, of St. Louis, Mo., writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

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